NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

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ADVENTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEERLY HERALD, and in the European and California

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing impor ant news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. DE OUR FORMEN CORRES PONDENTS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SHAL ALL LET-TRES AND PASKAGES SENT US.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway -GLADIATOR. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- ROSEDALS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - RICHARD III. BEW POWERT THEATRE, BOWERY, "VAMPIER BRIDE-LATTLE SENTING. THE DEVIL IN THE BOWKEY-ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE-A DAY WELL SPENT.

BOWERY THEATRE. BOWERY.-MIDNIGHT-JACK AND

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Froadway -- Tau Pythor -- NOIAN CHIKES, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS, &c., at all hours Educater upon and Evening

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL 514 Broadway. - BTHIOPIAN

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS

NEW YORK THEATRE, 485 Broadway .- THE STARS-

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-IRISE ASSURANCE AND YANKER MODESTY-THRICK MARRIED. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOFIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Ir day, October 2, 1863.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All advertisements, in order to save time and secure proper classification, should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE SITUATION.

It is positively ascertained in Washington that there is no truth whatever in the rumors that communication has been cut off between the army of General Rosecrans and his base of supplies Everything is going on bravely with his troops They are not in want of provisions. The communication between Chattanooga and Washington is perfect. The latest accounts from rebel sources are to the 26th inst., by way of Atlanta. The fortifications at Chattanooga were then going on rapidly, and no demonstration of an attack by the enemy was manifested. Nothing has reached of affairs.

In Gen. Meade's army everything remains the same, nor are there any indications of immediate active operations. Gen. Hill's entire rebel corps is said to be on the south side of the Rapidan. The pickets of the enemy are on the north and west of our lines. A few days since a large force of the rebels were seen in motion towards Blue Ridge.

Gen. Patrick has resigned his position as Provost Marshal General of the Potomac army. It is thought that Gen. King will succeed him.

Several persons have been arrested and placed in irons in St. Louis, owing to a report that a conspiracy exists there to burn all the steamers in Western waters which may be of any service to the government. An investigation is now on foot which will probably unravel the mystery of this desperate undertaking, if any such should be in contemplation.

A report has reached us through rebel sources that in an engagement at Napoleon, La., the division of General Weitzel was defeated and himself killed. We are inclined to doubt the rumor. although it is known that after the return of General Weitzel to New Orleans from Sabine Pass he started on another expedition, but in what direction it was not ascertained. It is to be hoped the report is without foundation, for the death of Brigadier General Geodfrey Weitzel would be a severe blow to our army in the Department of the Gulf, and a loss to the service almost irreparable. He has won an enviable reputation in our operations in Louisiana, and, al though a young man, is in every sense of the word a most brilliant and talented soldier.

We give an interesting account of the old route to New Orleans, from New York via Cairo and the Mississippi river, written by one of our special correspondents, who recently made the journey in that way. His details of scenes and incidents on board the steamboat, and the description of the different points of interest along the river, will be read with avidity by all who have watched the course of affairs that gave us once more the control of the great highway from the Northwest to the gulf of Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Municipal reception of the Russian naval officers took place yesterday, and was in every respect worthy the importance of the occasion An account of the ceremonies is given in another part of to-day's paper.

The Montreal (Canada) Gazette, of September 30, says:- "Signori di Verraillon and Guzlielminetti. of the Italian frigate Saint John, now on a visit to Canada, and anchored in Gaspe Bay, were enter tained at the Stadacona Club, in Quebec, on Friday, by Dr. Robitaille, M. P. P. for Bonaventure.

Mr. Cartier, Mr. Galt, Mr. Le Bouthillier, Mr. Taschereau, and other gentlemen connected with the Gulf district were present, and the affair passed off very pleasantly. The Italian officers appeared delighted with the reception they he with from all classes during their short stay." This Italian frigate is, no doubt, on her way to New York, and will soon be added to the magnificent foreign fleet now in our waters.

The Anti-Prohibiton State Convention met at Syracuse yesterday, and adopted resolutions deouncing the Excise law. The Convention agreed not to nominate candidates for State officers, but to throw the weight of their influence at the polls in favor of such candidates for the State Senate and Assembly, as are favorable to a repeal of the law restricting the traffic in spirituous liquors.

The General Committees of Tammany and Mozart Halls met last evening, and agreed to the appointment of committees of conference to make ominations of candidates for offices to be filled

at the coming election.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce esterday, the chairman of the Committee on Harbor Defences stated that in a short time our harbor would be in a perfect state of defence; in passing the fort on Sandy Hook a vessel would be exposed to the fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, and he did not see how a hostile ship could pass by the batteries at the Narrows. The shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company were invited to meet at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday next, at one o'clock, when a statement will be made by Mr. Field respecting the laying of the telegraph cable next spring. A resolution complimentary to Admiral Farragut was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

James H. Nixon, charged with causing the death of William N. Brown, the proprietor of the Pewter Mug. on Saturday last, was brought before Judge Clerke, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, on writ of habeas corpus. His counsel moved that he be admitted to bail, but, after some argument, the Judge dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday, before Surrogate Tucker, the application that the widow of the late Captain George T. J. Lewis give addi-tional security as administratrix, was tried. The father of the deceased makes the application. A new bondsman having been presented, the Surrogate decided the security to be sufficient. The ong contested matter of Charles Hopper's will was then taken up. The will, it may be remembered, leaves a very large property to reli gious and charitable societies, and is opposed by the next of kin. The printed evidence already taken amounts to seven hundred and thirty-five pages.

The stock market was better yesterday, and there was quite a strong tone in the dealings in the afternoon. There was no second Board, members being anxious to participate in the reception of the Russian officers. Gold was as low as 150% at one time, but closed at 14235 Exchange was 153, then 154, and then 155. Money wa easy; call loans six per cent.

The demand for cotton, yesterday, was very moderate. and prices were irregular. There was less inquiry for flour and wheat, which were much lower, and more for corn, oats and barley, prices of which were well supported. An active business was transacted in hay, whis-key, butter, cheese and pork, at rising prices. Greceries were firm, with a moderate demand. There was more loing in fish oils, which were quoted higher. Tallow was cheaper, and dull at the close. Hops, laths, seeds and whalebone were moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were quite limited

The Army of the Potomac and the Move-

ments of Lec.
The rebel authorities at Richmond are evidently very anxious and very vigilant in reference to the movements of the army of General Meade. For example, the Richmond Examiner informs us that a report had been officially communicated to the War Department, by Gen. Lee, that Howard's and Slocum's corps had been withdrawn from Meade to strengthen Rosecrans, and that "a Yankee corps consists of twelve or fifteen thousand men." are told that, in view of this movement, "Gen. Lee will act as his military judgment best dic-Now, assuming this official report from Lee

to be true, we are naturally led to inquire

what line of action he will most probably adopt. Seizing the occasion of the absence of twenty-five or thirty thousand soldiers in New army, that of Lee (including a large portion of Longstreet's corps of all arms, and, we believe, the whole of D. H. Hill's corps from Richmond) was depleted to the extent of at least twenty-five thousand mento arrest the descent of Rosecrans into Georgia, to demolish him and to recapture East Tennessee. Had Bragg succeeded in this grand enterprise, it must be confessed that the army of General Meade, instead of being diminished, would have needed reinforcements in order to hold its present position. But, with the army of Rosecrans still confronting him. supported by Burnside's column, and daily receiving reinforcements. Bragg is not in a condition to send back even his Virginia divisions to the support of Lee. Thus, even with the loss of two corps, or three, for that matter, the army of General Meade is still superior to that of his adversary, and has nothing to fear from him, except that he may steal off to the fortifications of Richmond, and there, depending upon twenty or thirty thousand men, send away to Bragg another instalment of twenty odd thousand.

We cannot imagine, however, that Meade is in danger of being humbugged, as was General Patterson in the Shenandoah valley: but, on the contrary, we rely upon him to detect and profit by any attempt of Lee to give him the slip. The three vital points remaining to the rebellion occupy the three points of a triangle, the hypothenuse and the perpendicular lines intersecting at Richmond, while the base line extends from Charleston to Atlanta. Each of these three points is of vital importance to the rebellion; for while the loss of either Charleston or Atlante cuts the communications between Richmond and Georgia, the loss of Richmond, with the dispersion of the rebel government and the instantaneous collapse of its flimsy, moonshine paper money fabric, dissolves the "confederacy" at once.

Thus it is manifest that, with a proper degree of vigilance and activity on the part of the administration, and on the part of General Rosecraps in front of Atlanta, and General Gillmore at Charleston, and General Meade in Virginia. neither Bragg, nor Beauregard, nor Lee, can risk the experiment of weakening bimself to strengthen either of his colleagues. The visal forces of the rebellion are compressed to this narrow described triangle of an area of about one hundred thousand square miles. All the military operations at any point beyond this triangle are now mere desultory or incidental skirmishings, always excepting Mobile, which, in manufactures and military supplies of all kinds, is only second to Richmond as a depot of the rebel armies.

Let the Army of the Potomac be kept in

pushed forward to feel the pulse of the enemy who have always benefitted by Yankee ingeat Richmond, let General Foster be equipped for an expedition to Wilmington, and Rosecrans will be sufficiently strong to settle his outstanding balances with Bragg. The army of Bragg, with the extensive open country around him, cannot now be weakened to strengthen Lee; but if Lee can steal away behind the fortifications of Richmond without detection, he may send half his army off to the support of Bragg. This, from our review of the salient topographical points of the war, we now consider the most probable bit of strategy which will next be tried by Jeff. Davie. He has declared that East Tennessee shall be snatched from the Yankees if it takes the combined armies of the

The duty, therefore, devoiving upon the administration is such active employment to the army of General Meade, the army on the Richmond peninsula, and the army of General Foster, as will at least out off any additional reinforcements to Bragg from Virginia or North Carolina. But fifty, forty or thirty thousand six months, three months, or even two months, militia and volunteers, gathered into the forts and military stations around Washington, may bring the war to an end; for they will enable the army of General Meade, with the addition of General Heintzelman's veteran reserves, to move onward into Richmond, from the north or by way of the peninsula, before the expiration of the present year.

This is the proposition which we deem of sufficient moment to submit vet once more to the earnest attention of President Lincoln: the immediate reinforcement of the Army of the Potomac by Heintzelman's veteran troops, relieved by a competent body of militia and volunteers, for six, three or two months service. Why should the war be prolonged till next spring, when it can be ended before the return of the mud embargo of a Southern winter?

The Reception of the Russian Officers by the People.

New Yorkers are fond of a "feast of trumpets," and of a "feast of flags." We enjoy intensely the sight of the red, white and blue blown out from every housetop and every open window, and the sound of the brass bands on Broadway is indispensable to metropolitan gayety. We find as much exhilaration in the 'Hurrah" roared from a thousand throats as ever the Moslem did in his kindred cry of 'Allah Hu!" Yesterday we had an abundance of all this, and gave ourselves up to the requirements of the occasion in the reception of the officers of the Russian navy now here. At noon the Stars and Stripes were run up on the Russian ships-not at the fore, as usual on these occasions, but at the main. We need not tell our readers versed in naval affairs how much greater compliment this is-and others cannot properly appreciate it. And, while our flag was thus honored with the best place in each ship, every ship, with "villanous" but eloquent 'saltpetre," gave it a grand salute, and "the great cannon to the clouds did tell" that the sons of Muscovy were disposed to meet Jonathan fully half way in the formation of the new alliance. Soon after the visitors were landed, and Jonathan gave his version of a salute in a very earnest way, and the china and window panes rattled an acknowledgment of its effectiveness in the remotest corners of the city. Then the city's guests were escorted by the whole First division of New York State Militia through Fifth avenue and Broadway to the City Hall. Broadway was especially radiant. Banners fluttered everywhere, and the brilliant bues of the Stars and Stripes were tempered by the cold beauty, the chaste white and blue, of the Russian Cross. One tasty merchant, with whom the reputation of the city may be trusted in such matters, had, in a happy inspiration, converted the whole front of his establishment into one immense Russian flag. Across the white marble front, from roof to pavement, were drawn, crossing at the middle, two streamers of blue silk. From balco-York and elsewhere from General Meade's nies and thousands of windows ladies' eyes rained influence, and white handkerchiefs waved welcome in such an irresistible way,

You would have thought the very windows spak None of this was lost on the brilliantly arrayed and handsome Russians, who bowed everywhere, smiled on all, and gave every indication of the satisfaction and pleasure they felt to be welcomed in this handsome manner. So they passed on down Broadway and into the City Hall, where we leave them. Whatever eloquent speeches were made by the Mayor and others, and the responses made by the Russians, are given elsewhere. We look at present only at the great significance of the popular part of this ovation-at the enthusiasm with which the masses of the people gave their portion of the welcome. In other countriesin Europe-this part of the affair would be justly considered as of little account. Here it is the greater part. There the crowd in the streets is a crowd only, and its expression is regarded by government no more than the chatter of so many jackdaws. But the crowd that gives its expression on Broadway utters the sentiment of the intelligent masses of the Empire City-a sentiment that is not disregarded anywhere on this side of the Atlantic, and that affects even the policy of the nation. Let it be therefore clearly understood that this potential voice yesterday gave its best expression of courtesy, kindliness and good will toward our Russian visitors, and spoke for the greatest possible extension of good relations between our government and the only one of the powerful governments in Europe that at present entertains any friendly sentiments for us.

United States Steam Frigate Ningara. In another column we give an interesting description of the United States steam frigate Niagara. Since her return from the Gulf of Mexico, a year since, she has been remodelled, so far as her engines and armament are concerned, and, as she now is nearly ready for sea, our people can have the opportunity of inspecting the largest, swiftest and most powerfully armed ship that ever went to sea under the flag of the United States or that of any other nation. We considered, in olden times, that our fifty gun ships of the class of the Raritan, Congress and others were without equals; so they were at that time. When the five like the Wabash were constructed, so proud were we of them that one—the Minnesota—had to be sent to England in order that John Buil could take pattern from her, which he did in the shortest possible space of time. And now that we have something far superior to either, both in tonnage, speed and armament, will she be sent to Europe as a sample for front of Lee, and, while our troops on the other nations to copy from, or will she be peninsula, with a supporting gunboat fleet, are kept to ourselves, away from the eyes of those

nuity ?

It is safe to say that the Niagara is peculiarly an American ship. Her bull is by the late lamented George Steers; her machinery is American, both in model and construction; ber main deck battery is composed of guns of the invention of Admiral Dahigren, and her spar deck battery rifled guns of the plan of Mr. Parrott. The speed of the Ningara was fully tested during her first cruises, and she was then considered one of the fastost as well as one of the best seagoing ships ever constructed in this country. What will she be now with engines of largely increased power, and without alteration in any other essential part? We predict she will prove without an equal. As a cruiser she will be perfect; under canvass nothing can touch her; and woe to the Alabama Florida or any other steamers that her commander may desire to overhaul. Escape will be impossible, except by stratagem and under cover of darkness. When not in chase of a vessel, canvass will be used almost entirely. Her fires will be banked, which will economic coal; but steam can so readily be raised, if needed, that hardly any delay will take place before this noble ship will be moving through the water at a speed that will be sure to distance any competitor now on the ocean. Fears are expressed that with ber new armament she will load too deep; but this can hardly be pos sible when her tonnage is considered.

The battery to be carried by the Niagaratwenty-four eleven-inch and twelve two hun dred-pounder rifled guns-is the heaviest ever placed on board ship. It is terrific, when the weight, calibre and character of projectiles used are considered. Each of her guns will weigh without the carriage, fifteen thousand pounds, which brings the weight of the armament alone up to the enormous amount of five hundred and forty thousand pounds. We will consider the solid shot used as weighing two bundred pounds each, both from the r fled and smooth-bored guns, and, as twenty guns can be used in broadside, we have four thousand pounds of metal thrown at each discharge of the guns from one side alone, which would be annihilation almost to any wooden ship that received it. The extreme range of her battery will not amount to much in sea way; but it still possesses an advantage, from the fact that one shot might strike, which, from its size, would inflict serious damage long before her antagonist would come within ordinary range. It is when all the battery of the Niagara can be used that its crushing power will be felt. The broadside of an eld fashioned ship-of-the-line, presenting a mark like a row of houses, would be hit at every discharge, and very soon torn to pieces. Nothing but an iron-clad can withstand this truly formidable ship; and these, if she cannot fight with any hope of success, she can leave to search for some more vulnerable antagonist. In the event of a war with any great maritime Power the Niagara would prove the most efficient vessel in the world to destroy the wooden navy and commerce of our adver sary; and, in consequence, we notify England of her existence.

"Damn that Park!-Have You Nothing "Damn that Park," was the hasty ejacula tion of a perturbed citizen of the meral and pious city of Boston, when asked yes terday for the twelfth time to visit our Park He had seen enough of the place-had been taken there before breakfast, and admired it beyond anything he had ever seen in this country. After breakfast he was once more taken to the Park by a lady friend who is en thusiastic in her admiration of her favorite drive. Upon his return he was inveigled to ride out to the Park on a hard trotting horse He returned thence but to be snapped up by a friend who had a pair of fast horses, a light wagon, and who is fond of driving on the beautitul smooth avenues of the Park. Having returned, he was again and again invited to go to the Park, until at last the member of a church in the "Hub of the Universe" lost patience and used the above profane exclamation.

In his annoyance was mingled, as he afterwards confessed over his second bottle of Bordeaux at Delmonico's, envy of a place that threw into such distant shade his admired Boston Common. As the rich wine produced its accustomed effect, our Bostonian because more and more open-hearted and communicative about our Park, and acknowledged how deep was his astonishment and admiration of wha had been achieved in that place during the past five or six years. And well might a stranger wonder at it all. What a transformation has taken place there. But a few years since it was a rugged, jagged mass of dark and gloomy rocks, of piles of dirt, of stench pools, where hogs wallowed. On the hillsides superannuated beasts roamed at will; in the valleys the carcases of dead horses, hogs and dogs lay rotting in the sun, and all New York, save its more wretched vagabonds, avoided the spot. Now all that is fair, elegant, wealthy and respectable in Gotham may be seen daily gathered in what was that very charnel place. But now there are beautiful flowers, sweet to the view and the smell; fresh grass, trees, lakes, rivers, fountains, statues, magnificent avenues and music, to transform into a fairy spot what we have described as being so loathsome so short a time back. The very rocks have been

made to put on a holiday attire. They are covered with delicate colored mosses, with ivy, with creeping vines, which send out branches red, green and yellow, and cover up the stern boulders, making them quite jaunty in their new suits. There are gondolas and beautiful boats on the ponds; swans, so pure and white glide gracefully over the water, and thousands of people, gay and cheerful, congregate in this garden, which has, as if by enchantment, sprung up, as Venus rose from the spray of old ocean

New York may well be proud of her Park. It is a beautiful spot, a delightful retreat, and from its very nature must and will exercise a great influence upon the minds and customs of the people of this great city. The Park causes a great increase of the building mania. Our citizens, the moment they become possessed of a larger supply of greenbacks than they require for immediate use, think at once of building a house up towards the Park. Every one that can do so purchases property in that direction. Land has risen immensely around the Park. In fact, the Park is pulling with giant arms all New York towards its vicinity. It has caused a vast increase of taste in our people, who now drive to the Park in fine caleches, with liveried footmen, in quite as good style as may be seen either in Paris or London. These things refine the mind, and cause us to make still greater efforts to rival the display made in Europe in the arts and the sciences. Our citizens first imitate the outward state and show of the people of the Old World, and then they naturally seek to do the same at home, and thus a taste for pictures, for music, for statuary, is cultivated, and in the course of time we shall have our great galieries as well as Paris or London; and in this onward march towards social refinement the Park will have been a great step, in fact, one

of the first causes. We have not space to dwell upon the beauties of the Park, of the difficulties overcome by those who have been instrumental in its formation, of the many undiscovered beauties of the Park: but we wish here to call the attention of our wealthy citizens to the fact that, in making to the Park presents of fine statuary, groups in bronze, &c., great benefit would be conferred upon the public, who would be enabled to enjoy those works of art. The beauty of the Park would of course be greatly enhanced by such donations. We do not doubt that the mere suggestion is sufficient to cause the matter to be taken into consideration by our liberal minded citizens. All the world knows that New York is a place that cannot be called mean; and surely there can be no more direct and pleasant manner of benefitting the public than by ornamenting and beautifying their favorite resort—the Park.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

MORRY AGAIN ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Trade has considerably increased since the raising of the blockade at Alexandria. The Alexandria New says that Mosty, while on his way down on Mon day with his gang of guerillas, passed within half a mile of a detached camp of the Second Massachusetts regiment of cavalry, of capture, and finds but little trouble in penetrating our tion two trains of four mules each. It seems strange that out a strong escort. Guerillas seem to be about as pientifu Until a regiment is stationed at Fairfax Court House, and another at Vienna, we may anticipate the continued and frequent depredations of these bands.

Colonel Delancey, recently captured by the robels, was attached to Covernor Pierpont's staff. He was at the time sejourning at the house of a relative, several miles ARRIVAL OF PAROLED PRISONERS-STATEMENTS OF

DESERTERS.
The crows of the gunbouls Reliance and Satellite, cap sured on the Rappahannock, the boat's crow from the Wabash, taken in Charleston harbor, and the boat's crew of the Niphon, captured at New Inlet, N. C., have arrived here as paroled prisoners. They number in all bout sixty

Accompanying them is a deserter from the Richmond City Battalion, named Charles Hutchins, formerly of Brook yn, N. Y. He says that there are from teu thou sand to eleven thousand rebel troops in the neighborhood of Richmond: that the Merrimac is lying near Jones a third iron-clad is on the stocks, and five small gunboals about five hundred, had been sent to Charleston, under command of Captain Pegram

MOVEMENTS OF THE MISSOURI-KANSAS DELEGATES. The Missouri and Kansas delegates this afternoon passed resolutions, calling a mass meeting of the uncou ditional Union men of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Arkansas, Illinois and of such other States as may choose to part cipate at Hannibal, Mo., on the 21st of October Th dissouri delegation have extended an invitation to Gene ral Lane, of Kansas, to deliver an address at Turner's Hall St Louis on the 12th inst. He has accepted it and will, according to the understanding, reply to the re cent speech of General Frank P. Blair. The Missouri de legation has appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Drake, Chairman, the two representatives in Conand one from each of the Congressional districts, making address which was presented yesterday. Some of the delegates started West to-day. Others will reach New York to-morrow night to attend the reception which awaits them at the Cooper Institute.

THE CASE OF THE BANKER SMITHSON. The military commission of which General Augur is President has been dissolved, and the same members have been constituted a court martial. The case of the sanker Smithson, which was to have been tried before the commission, has been postponed, but it is understothat he will be tried by court martial. THE ANNUAL DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

All the employes in the several departments are working like beavers to prepare the annual reports upon which the reports to Congress of the heads of departments are to be based. These reports this year will exceed in volume and interest any that have been presented. In most instances unusual care has been taken to make then complete and satisfactory in details. THE NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Maunsell B. Field, of New York, entered upon his office to day as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury MISSING NAVAL OFFICERS.

disappeared. Amongst them Second Assistant Engineer ton. They have, it is feared, met with some casualts which has prevented them from reporting their address to the Department, as required by the regulations.

THE PALL ELECTION - COMMITTERS OF CONFERENCE APPOINTED BY BOTH WINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. THE PALL ELECTI

The general committees of Tammany and Mozart Halls were in session last evening, when the principal business transacted was the appointment of committees of conference to settle the nominations for the ensuing elections Hon. Fernando Wool, Luke F. Cozans and all the promi nent members of their party were in attendance at Mozart Hall. The room was densely crowded, all the ward dele-Hall. The room was densely crowded, all the ward delegations being present. A series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, setting forth that the critical conjudition of the country requires the immediate recovery of all positical power from the hands of our present rulers, and that a union of the democracy of this city was a preparatory and indispensable step towards the achievement of that object. To accomplish that purpose one member of each ward delegation was selected, who, together with the Executive Committee, were appointed a special committee to confer with a similar deputation from the General Committee of Tammany Hall.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing regret at the decase of Mr. Michael Fitzgeraid, of the Sixth ward, whose funeral the members of the committee resolved to attend.

attend.

Mr. Charles Dorlin was unanimously admitted as a delegate from the Nineteenth ward, to fill a vacancy caused by the resigns the of Mr. A. Oakey Hall.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall, after appointing a committee composed of one delegate from each ward, to coafer with the deputation from Mozart Hall, adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Com-merce was held yesterday, Mr. Dodge, in the absence of

the President, occupying the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved In connection with the defences of our harbor, Captain Macanath, Chairman of the committee, made a brief statement of the progress of the work. Major Deladeld had informed him that the work of mounting guns of the has neformed him that the work of mounting gues of the heaviest calibre was rapidly progressing. He believed that in a short time the harnor would be in a perfect state of defance. The fort on Sandy Hook, he stated, was becoming very formisable, and when completed would be able to resist any attack that might be made upon it in passing it a vessel would be exposed to the raking free of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre, and he did not see how a hostile vessel could pass up the Narrows. Mr Parm Coopin said he was greatly impressed with the state of defence of the harbor, and was inclined to believe that not one vessel out of a thousand could got by the fortifications, whether trunclad or wooden vessels.

On motion of Mr. Coopen, the New York shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be invited to meet at the rooms of the Chamber, for Commorce, on Wednes-day October 7, at one o'cloof, when a statement will be made by Mr. Field resperding the laying of the Atlantic COMPLUMENTARY RUMOLUTION TO COMMODORS FAR-The Chamber stopied a complimentary resolution to omnodore ? gragut, and then adjourned.

Thanks giving Day in Massachunetts.

Borrow, Oct. 1, 1863.

Thy stay, November 26, has been designated as a day of P-ankagiving in this State.

MEADE'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1863 see that affairs are apparently unchanged. Nothing s transpiring to indicate any immediate active opera tions. The enemy is in strength on the south side of the Raptian. General Hill's entire corps is supposed to be there. The enemy's pickets are on the north and west sides of our lines. A few days ago a considerable column of the rebel troops was observed going northward, near Blue Ridge, perhaps forming a part of the force re-

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch. CENERAL PATRICE RELIEVED.

It is stated this morning that Brigadier General M. R. Patrick, Provest Marshal General of the Army of the Po lomac, is to be relieved from the duties of this arduous position, at his own request. General Patrick has occur pied this place now for many months, and has obtained an coviable reputation for the impartiality of his deci sons and the justness and sagacity of his policy. While he has proved himself the true patriot and a friend to all ponest men, he has been a terror to evil doers. To ac ninister his office properly has involved an immease amount of labor. From this he and his stall have never brank. All business coming before him has been promptly despitched, and it may well be con-ceived that scarcely any of it was of a pleasing character. Without striving to please, or gain the favor of any particular class of men, by pursuing the line of his duty faithfully, he has commanded the respect of all Necessarily endowed with almost despote power within the lines of the army, he has never suffered it to be establish corruption or favoritism. His vacation of the office will be universally regretted. His place wil

Capt. N. W. Bockwith, the officient aid of Gen. Patrick, will accompany him, sourcely less regretted than the

Gen King is talked of as the successor of Gen. Patrick. but this is not yet definitely determined. Should be be solected, Gen. Patrick will doubtless succeed Gen. Torry

. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1868. n circulation in New York, that there has been any interruption of the line of communication between the army of General Rosecrans and its base of supplies. The latest official information from that quarter indicates that matters are progressing as favorably as can be expected, and no apprehension of disaster of any kind is entertained. Dr. Vollum, Medical Inspector of the Department of Washington, has been ordered to report to General Rosecrans, as Medical Inspector of the Department of th

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Discovery of a Plot to Destroy All the Gerorament Transports in the West.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 30, 1863.
It is understood that a plot has been discovered to burn

all the government transports on the Western rivers. Several men have been arrested and are now in irons, upon one of whom a cypher was found, which, upon being translated, disclosed instructions to destroy all the steam ers that can be of any service to the government. The natter is being fully investigated

Terrible Accident to the Rebel Prisoners as Nashville and Patal Results.

Omenson, Oct. 1, 1863.
A special despatch from Nashville says. botel, known as the Maxwell House, were procipitated

fitted up with temporary stairs, to the second floor. The prisoners made a simultaneous rush to breakfast and the stairs gave way under the unusual weight. Two men have been taken out of the rules dead; two have shoot died of injuries received, and ninety-six others are laured. Some have both logs and arms broken, and other are more seriously injured.

News from Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30, 1862. The transport Neilie Pentz arrived here this afternoon

with colored troops. The steamer Planter arrived this morning. The flag of truce boat New York, in charge of Major Mulford, foft last night for Annapolis with six hundred and thirty exchanged prisoners.

Movements of Major General Schenck DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1868.

Major General Schenck arrived here this evening, on a ten days' leave of absence. He left General Trier tempo-rarily in charge of the Maryland Department. There is o foundation for the report of his removal

The Massachusetts State Loan.

Bosrow, Oct. 1, 1863.

It is understood that the Governor and Council bave opened the bids for the State loan of \$1,800,000, and have are for but a small portion required.

Musical.

We would advise all those destrous of procuring seats for the opening night of Muretzek's grand operatio seas o secure them, as the sale is indeed brisk. The event will endoubtedly, be most brilliant. We give a sum mary of the pist of the opera to be poduced-"Roberto

The subject of this work is taken from an episode in the reign of England's "Maiden" Queen Elizizabeth, who gained from her subjects the honored appellation of "The Good Queen Bess," and is based upon the story of the affection she secretly entertained for the here of the opera, Roberts Devereux, the powerful Earl of the Queen had presented a ring, with the assur-ance that if ever he should be in danger from the intrigues of his political opponents, the return of this jewe to his sovereign would secure him from all peril. The Earl, unfortunately, did not reciprocate the feelings of his royal mistress, he having in early life been foundy attached to the Lady Sarah, who afterwards, to avoid the royal displeasure, became the wife of Devereux's friend, the Duke of Nortingham.

The Earl, being accused of high treason by a cabal of

tried by his pears. On an interview with his Sovereign same time, assured of protection from all hazard.

with the Duchess of Nottingham, who, impressed with a sense of usuger, urges bim to seek safety in flight. This he, after much solicitation, consents to do, and, as a pledge of his affection, gives her the ring, and, confiding to her the promise attached to it, the Duchess in return presents him with a scarf embroidered by her own

Before accomplishing his flight the earl is arrested tried, and condemned to death. On being taken prise the fatal scarf was found upon him and conveyed to the Queen, who at once saw in it a token of love from a riv at in his affections, and the Dike, to his horror and dismay, recognizes in it the handwork of his wife. The Queen, enraged with jealousy, at once signs the death warrant, the Duke, maddened for revenge, takes immediate steps for its prompt execution.

On learning the Earl's fate the Duchess resolves to see the queen, and on the production of the ring to implore the reyal elemency. She finds the Queen in a state of remorae for having signed the fatal warrant, and only too at xious to remit the sentence; but alast too late; the signal gun from the Tower of London announces the Earl's execution, which is confirmed by the special arrival of the Duke, who exults more in the death of his friend than in fulfilling the or _nand of his sove-

In the paroxysm of despair the - a promounces the announces her resolve to abdicate the throne of Eng-

Thus ends the opera; from the synopsis of its louidents it may be easily considered that there are many opporof which the composer of "Locis" and "Lucrezia" has taken ample advantage, and added another chef d'oriers to the works of Donizetti.

Tus New York Stating Cive. - The first regular meet run Naw York Skating Clem.—The first regular meeting of the New York Skating, Club will take place this evening, in room No. 24, Cooper Institute. The principal object of meeting is to make proper stions for carrying of with cled the coming skating season in the Park, and for proper co-operation between the Park authorities and the club.